

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Programme Name

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Lecturer: Rohith Verma
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Configuration Manual

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This configuration manual shows the implementation of a federated authentication system architected in a secured cloud environment. It also shows the analysis done with the data of hospital visits.

1 Software Requirement

- Ubuntu 20.04 LTS
- Virtual environment for Python
- Python 3.9
- Django Framework
- Django-allauth
- Sqlite database

1.1 Setup a secured lab with virtual box Version 6.1

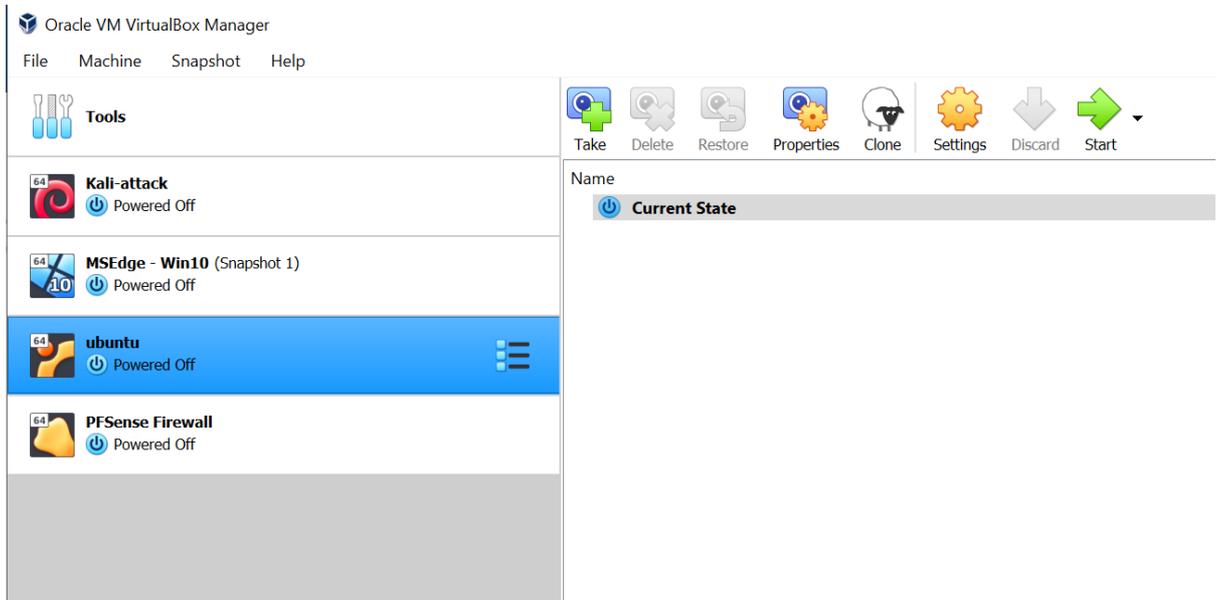
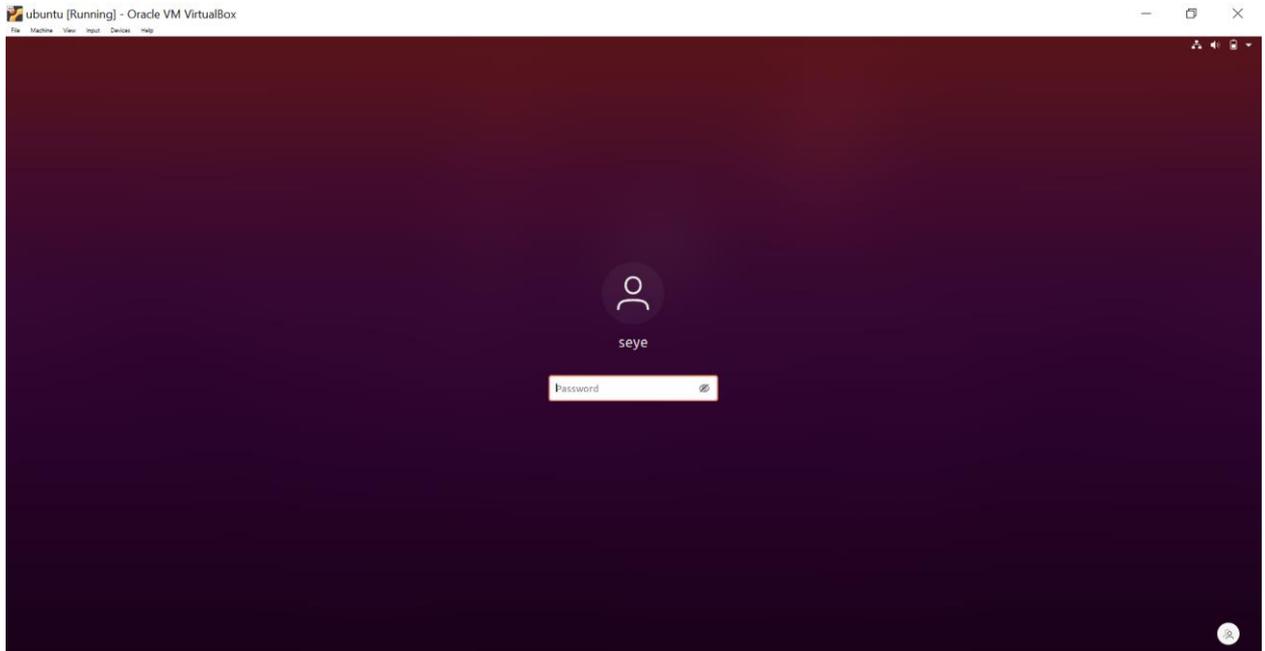


Figure 1: Lab setup on VirtualBox

1.2 Ubuntu OS

- Download and install Ubuntu Desktop Operating System from <https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop>
- Install Ubuntu 20.04 LTS
- Update all security repositories



Installation of Ubuntu OS

Figure 2: Installation of Ubuntu OS

1.3 Visual studio

Download and install latest visual studio code editor from the official website

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/setup/linux>

After the download install in the Ubuntu OS with the command

```
sudo apt install ./<downloaded file>.deb
```

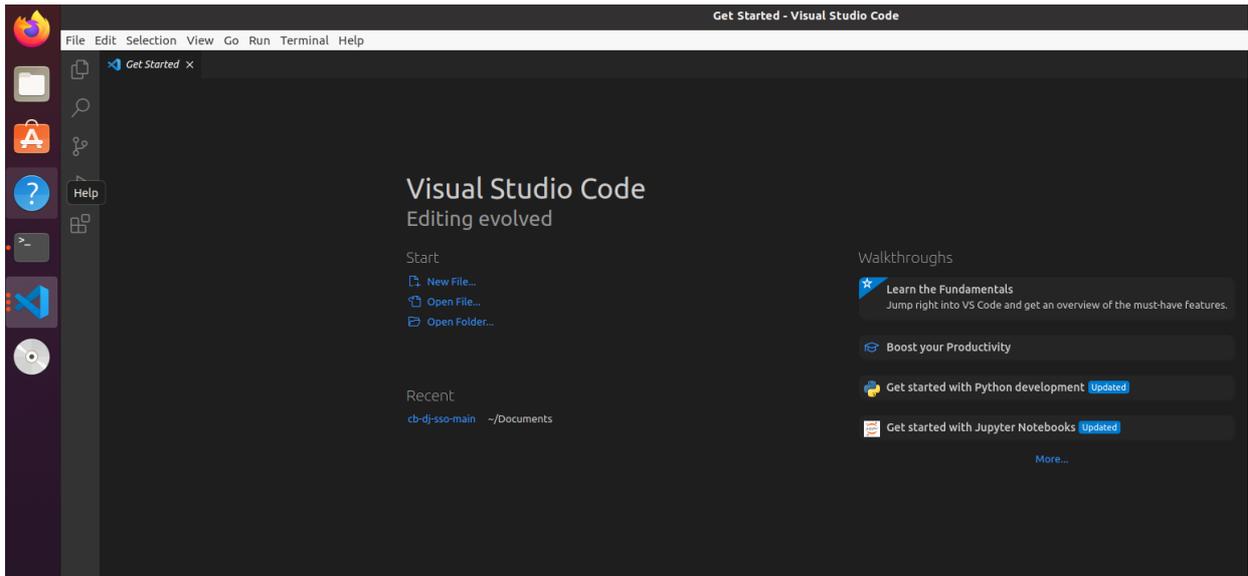


Figure 3: Setting up of the development

- 1.4 From extensions menu on vscode, python, Django, intellisense, and Azure extensions are added to VScode.
- 1.5 Azure App service is also and connected to the azure cloud account provided for students at NCI.

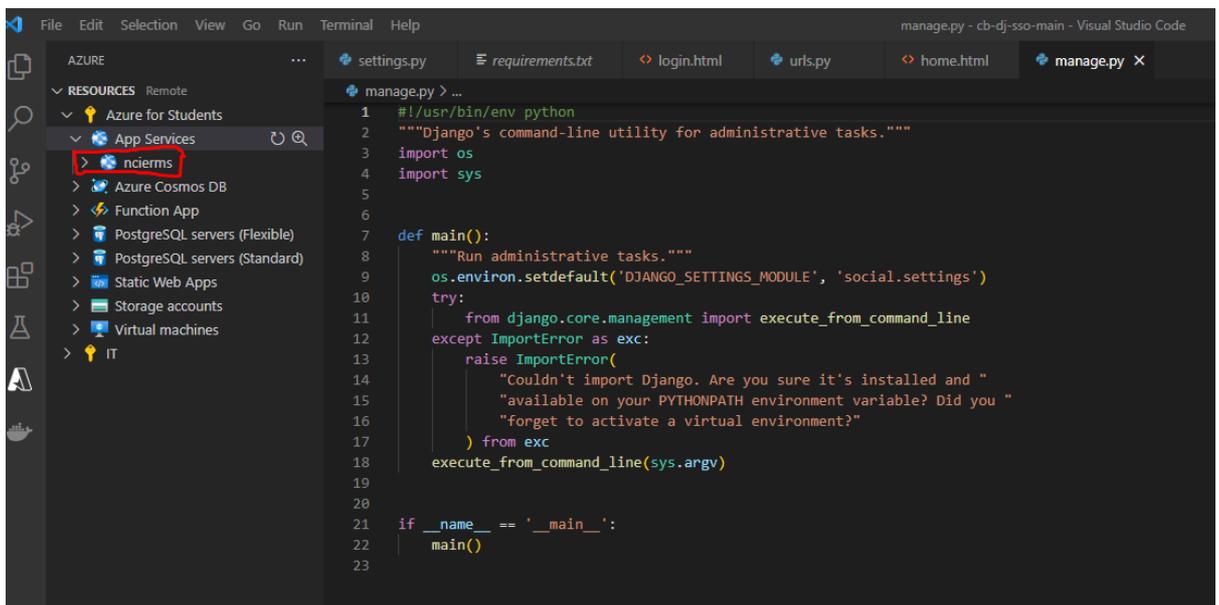


Figure 4: Installing Azure web apps and connecting to azure cloud

Right click on AppService and Create new app which is named “**ncierms**” This handles the deployment of the local application to the azure environment

2.0 After the development environment has been prepared Next is the Installation of virtual environment using the command “**python3 -m venv env**”.

Virtual environment is important to isolate the application, and to improve the code maintainability, versioning and reusability.

To activate the virtual environment:

The virtual environment created is named “**env**” and to activate this environment, use the command `source env/bin/activate` this activate the “env” virtual environment as shown in the picture below

```
(env) seye@seye-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ source env/bin/activate
```

Figure 5: Activation of virtual development environment

2.1 Install Django in the virtual environment “**env**”

```
(env) seye@seye-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ python -m pip install Django
```

Figure 6: Installation of Django, the Python web development framework

2.2: An open-sourced project was cloned as baseline to be enhanced for the implementation of a federated authentication. Here below is the link of the cloned project.
(Anikkadan, 2022)

<https://github.com/akjasim/cb-dj-sso>

2.3 **Installation of Django Allauth** The guide by “Readthedocs” was followed to install and setup connection to the IdP using facebook as the option here among other available IdP.

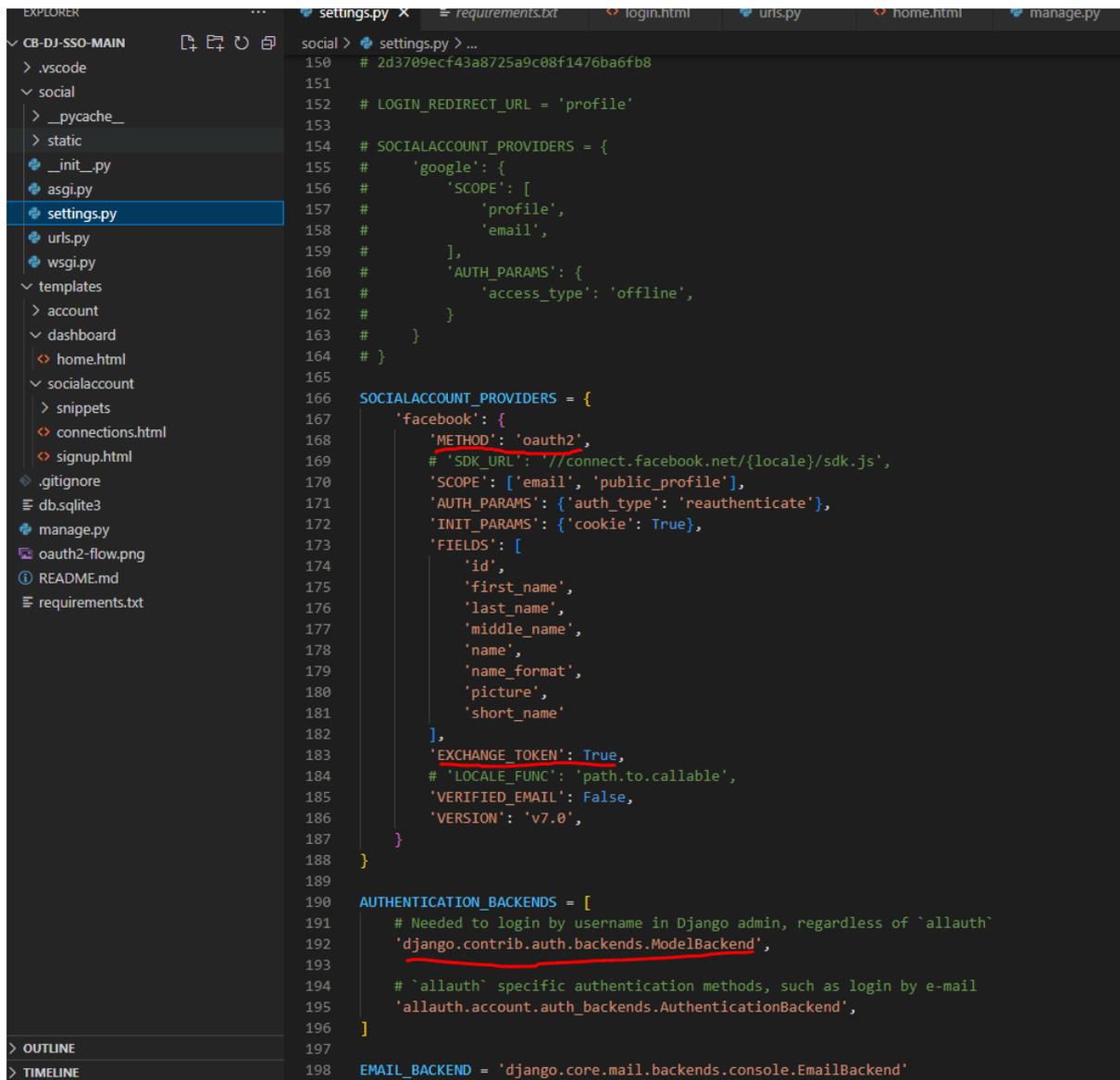
Command: `pip install django-allauth`

pip: -r requirements.txt

```
asgiref==3.4.1
autopep8==1.6.0
certifi==2022.5.18.1
cffi==1.15.0
charset-normalizer==2.0.12
cryptography==37.0.2
defusedxml==0.7.1
dj-database-url==0.5.0
Django==3.2.13
django-allauth==0.51.0
django-cognito-jwt==0.0.4
django-crispy-forms==1.14.0
django-environ==0.8.1
djangoestframework==3.13.1
gunicorn==20.1.0
idna==3.3
oauthlib==3.2.0
pycodestyle==2.8.0
pycparser==2.21
PyJWT==2.4.0
python-social-auth==0.3.6
python3-openid==3.2.0
pytz==2021.3
requests==2.28.0
requests-oauthlib==1.3.1
social-auth-app-django==5.0.0
social-auth-core==4.2.0
sqlparse==0.4.2
toml==0.10.2
urllib3==1.26.9
whitenoise==5.3.0
```

Figure 7: Installation of project application dependencies and applications

Below are the configuration settings of the Django settings.py



```
150 # 2d3709ecf43a8725a9c08f1476ba6fb8
151
152 # LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = 'profile'
153
154 # SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
155 #     'google': {
156 #         'SCOPE': [
157 #             'profile',
158 #             'email',
159 #         ],
160 #         'AUTH_PARAMS': {
161 #             'access_type': 'offline',
162 #         }
163 #     }
164 # }
165
166 SOCIALACCOUNT_PROVIDERS = {
167     'facebook': {
168         'METHOD': 'oauth2',
169         # 'SDK_URL': '//connect.facebook.net/{locale}/sdk.js',
170         'SCOPE': ['email', 'public_profile'],
171         'AUTH_PARAMS': {'auth_type': 'reauthenticate'},
172         'INIT_PARAMS': {'cookie': True},
173         'FIELDS': [
174             'id',
175             'first_name',
176             'last_name',
177             'middle_name',
178             'name',
179             'name_format',
180             'picture',
181             'short_name'
182         ],
183         'EXCHANGE_TOKEN': True,
184         # 'LOCALE_FUNC': 'path.to.callable',
185         'VERIFIED_EMAIL': False,
186         'VERSION': 'v7.0',
187     }
188 }
189
190 AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = [
191     # Needed to login by username in Django admin, regardless of `allauth`
192     'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend',
193
194     # `allauth` specific authentication methods, such as login by e-mail
195     'allauth.account.auth_backends.AuthenticationBackend',
196 ]
197
198 EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.console.EmailBackend'
```

Figure 8: Project Configuration settings in file settings.py

With Allauth fully setup, debug settings turned off, and allowed host settings set to allow all (only for development environment)

```

# Quick-start development settings - unsuitable for production
# See https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/3.2/howto/deployment/checklist/

# SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret!
SECRET_KEY = 'django-insecure-w3x-kor)$@_5w(9z26fmcj!_6q0*x%h58qs$*x@p_nr$_(fy!2'

# SECURITY WARNING: don't run with debug turned on in production!
DEBUG = False

ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['*']

# Application definition

INSTALLED_APPS = [
    'django.contrib.admin',
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.messages',
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',
    'django.contrib.sites',

    'allauth',
    'allauth.account',
    'allauth.socialaccount',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.google',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.facebook',
    'allauth.socialaccount.providers.github',

    'crispy_forms',
]

MIDDLEWARE = [
    'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
    'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
    'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
    'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
    'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
    'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
    'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
    'whitenoise.middleware.WhiteNoiseMiddleware',
]

ROOT_URLCONF = 'social.urls'

```

Figure 9: Getting the application ready to be migrated to Azure Cloud

2.4 Deployment to Cloud

After testing the web application in the development environment, The app mapped with the web app created on Azure Cloud and pushed through the code deployment pipeline created with the Azure extension on VS Code.

```
164
165 STATICFILES_STORAGE = 'whitenoise.storage.CompressedManifestStat
166 STATIC_ROOT = BASE_DIR / 'staticfiles'
167
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL AZURE: ACTIVITY LOG Azure App

Exit code: 1 | Please review message | More information: <https://aka.ms/troubleshoot-python>

10:21:06 PM nciirms: Done in 1 sec(s).

10:21:06 PM nciirms: Not a vso image, so not writing build commands

10:21:06 PM nciirms: Preparing output...

10:21:06 PM nciirms: Copying f...
_preCompressedDestinationDir'...

Deploying to "nciirms"... Check [output window](#) f

<https://nciirms.azurewebsites.net/>

Figure 10: Web application nciirms deployed to Azure Cloud

2.5 Integrating with the Facebook authentication API

This process detailed the setting up of federated integration of the nciirms with the Facebook authentication API

A test app was created on <https://developers.facebook.com> the app is named “social_login-Test1”

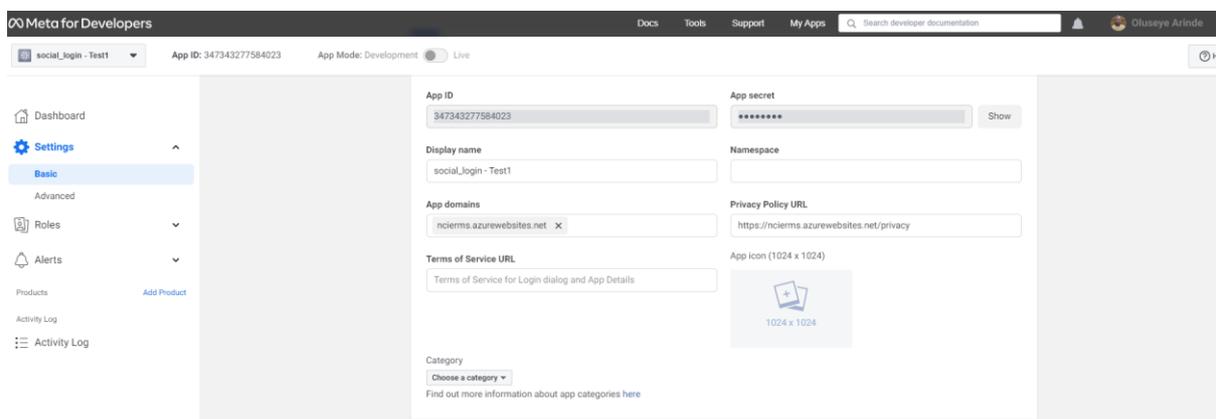
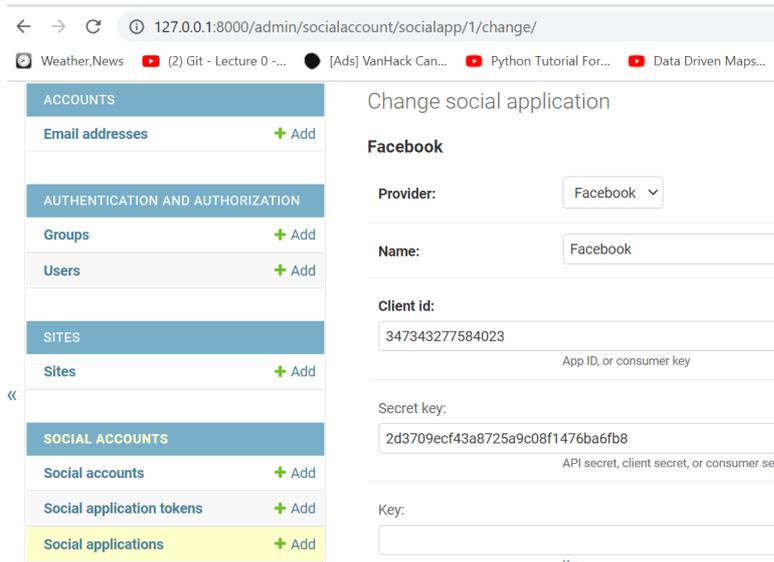


Figure 11: Integrating with Facebook authentication API

2.5.1

- Application ID and secret is setup on Django admin dashboard



The screenshot shows the Django admin interface for managing social applications. On the left is a sidebar menu with categories: ACCOUNTS (Email addresses), AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION (Groups, Users), SITES (Sites), and SOCIAL ACCOUNTS (Social accounts, Social application tokens, Social applications). The main content area is titled 'Change social application' and is for a 'Facebook' provider. The form includes fields for 'Name' (Facebook), 'Client id' (347343277584023), 'Secret key' (2d3709ecf43a8725a9c08f1476ba6fb8), and 'Key'. The Client ID and Secret Key fields have small text below them indicating they are for App ID, consumer key, and API secret, respectively.

Figure 12: Adding Client ID and Secret Key parameters from Facebook Authentication API to the ncierns

And that connects the authentication app with the facebook IdP API



The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `ncierns.azurewebsites.net/accounts/facebook/login/?process=login`. The page has a dark header with a 'Sign In' link. Below the header, the main heading is 'Sign In Via Facebook'. A message below the heading reads: 'You are about to sign in using a third party account from Facebook.' At the bottom of the visible content is a button labeled 'Continue'.

Figure 13: Integration of ncierns with Facebook is tested.

Section 2:

To ascertain the change in the influx of patients in Irish hospitals between the years 2020, 2021 and 2022. Data is collected from the European centre for disease prevention control website. (ECDC, 2022) . The data is collected in a Microsoft excel sheet and processed in the Jupyter notebook. This test justifies this research as covid and other factors may have led to the increase in hospital visits between the years sampled; this has also necessitated the need for health care organization to migrate and secure infrastructure

ANOVA: The test for normalcy and analysis of variance in hospital daily visits between the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 is depicted in the code below.

```
In [2]: Year_2020 = [184,788,440,79,13,18,72,245,281,252]
Year_2021 = [1512,939,371,200,113,60,88,254,313,419,565,491]
Year_2022 = [874,615,1097,876,254,485,788]
```

```
In [3]: normality_report = 'For {}, the test statistic is {:.3f} and the p value is {:.3f}'
statistic, pvalue = st.shapiro(Year_2020)
print(normality_report.format('the year 2020',statistic,pvalue))

For the year 2020, the test statistic is 0.850 and the p value is 0.058
```

```
In [4]: normality_report = 'For {}, the test statistic is {:.3f} and the p value is {:.3f}'
statistic, pvalue = st.shapiro(Year_2021)
print(normality_report.format('the year 2021',statistic,pvalue))

For the year 2021, the test statistic is 0.816 and the p value is 0.015
```

```
In [5]: normality_report = 'For {}, the test statistic is {:.3f} and the p value is {:.3f}'
statistic, pvalue = st.shapiro(Year_2022)
print(normality_report.format('the year 2022',statistic,pvalue))

For the year 2022, the test statistic is 0.969 and the p value is 0.888
```

```
In [6]: homoscedasticity_report = 'The test statistic is {:.3f} and the p value is {:.3f}'

statistic, pvalue = st.levene(
    Year_2020,
    Year_2021,
    Year_2022
)

print(homoscedasticity_report.format(statistic,pvalue))

The test statistic is 0.534 and the p value is 0.593
```

```
In [8]: statistic, pvalue = ow.anova_oneway(
    data = [Year_2020,Year_2021,Year_2022],
    use_var = 'equal',
    welch_correction = False
)
fcrit = st.f.ppf(1-0.05, 2, len(Year_2020+Year_2021+Year_2022)-3)
anova_report = 'The test statistic is {:.3f} and the p value is {:.3f}. The critical value is {:.3f}'
print(anova_report.format(statistic,pvalue,fcrit))

The test statistic is 4.202 and the p value is 0.026. The critical value is 3.369
```

```
In [9]: data = Year_2020+Year_2021+Year_2022
groups = ['Hospital Visits in Year 2020']*len(Year_2020) + ['Hospital Visits in Year 2021']*len(Year_2021) + ['Hospital Visits in Year 2022']*len(Year_2022)
print(mc.pairwise_tukeyhsd(data, groups, alpha=0.05))
```

```
Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
=====
group1          group2          meandiff p-adj  lower  upper  reject
-----
Hospital Visits in Year 2020 Hospital Visits in Year 2021  206.55 0.3316 -147.745  560.845  False
Hospital Visits in Year 2020 Hospital Visits in Year 2022  475.5143 0.0199  67.7401  883.2885  True
Hospital Visits in Year 2021 Hospital Visits in Year 2022  268.9643 0.2249 -124.569  662.4976  False
=====
```

Figure 14: Test of Variance in Hospital visits between the years 2020, 2021 and 2022

References

- Anikkadan, M.J., 2022. Django SSO using Google, Facebook and GitHub.
- ECDC, E., 2022. Data on hospital and ICU admission rates and current occupancy for COVID-19 [WWW Document]. Eur. Cent. Dis. Prev. Control. URL <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/download-data-hospital-and-icu-admission-rates-and-current-occupancy-covid-19> (accessed 8.12.22).